

Historic, Archive Document

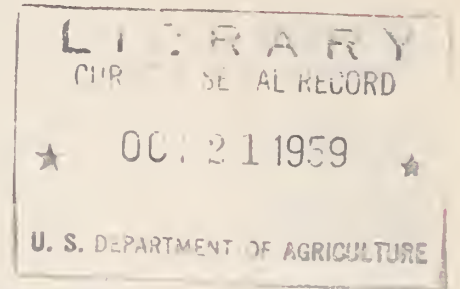
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SOIL CONSERVATION

Tips

FOR SPORTSMEN



Smart hunters look for conservation farms and ranches. Soil conservation practices give you tips on where you can find good hunting and fishing. Most farmers are friendly to considerate sportsmen.

BORDERS



Borders planted or cut out along wood's edges by conservation-minded farmers provide homes for quail, rabbits, ruffed grouse, and pheasants. A word of appreciation to the farmer for his work costs you nothing.

WINDBREAKS



Windbreaks prevent soil from blowing, protect buildings, and provide winter food and shelter for game. Also they tip you off to good hunting. Get acquainted with conservation farmers before hunting their land.

ODD AREAS



Many farmers devote fence rows, abandoned roads, and other such "odd areas" to wildlife. They plant them to trees and shrubs that provide wildlife food and cover. Friendly relations with the farmer help repay him for these efforts.

IRRIGATION RESERVOIRS



Irrigation reservoirs and flood-prevention dams furnish stopover spots for thousands of migrating ducks and geese. These stored waters are part of a nationwide program of soil and water conservation. They provide good fishing, too.

FARM PONDS



Farm ponds built by farmers for soil and water conservation have improved duck production and hunting throughout the United States. Stop by the local wildlife agency to get permission to hunt and fish.

Straw mulching usually is a sign of good hunting in pheasant country. This soil conservation practice furnishes game food and shelter. Be careful not to shoot toward buildings, livestock, or field workers.



MARSH IMPROVEMENT



PROTECTED



SOIL CONSERVATION *Tips* FOR SPORTSMEN

FARM PONDS



Two million farm ponds built by farmers for soil and water conservation have improved duck production and duck hunting throughout the United States. Stop by the farmhouse and get permission to hunt and fish.

Stripcropping usually is a sign of good hunting in pheasant country. This soil conservation practice furnishes game food and shelter. Be careful not to shoot toward buildings, livestock, or field workers.

STRIPCROPPING



GRASSED WATERWAYS



Grassed waterways tip you off to silt-free streams. The grassy edges make nesting places for quail and pheasants. Leave fences standing and gates as you find them.

MARSH IMPROVEMENT



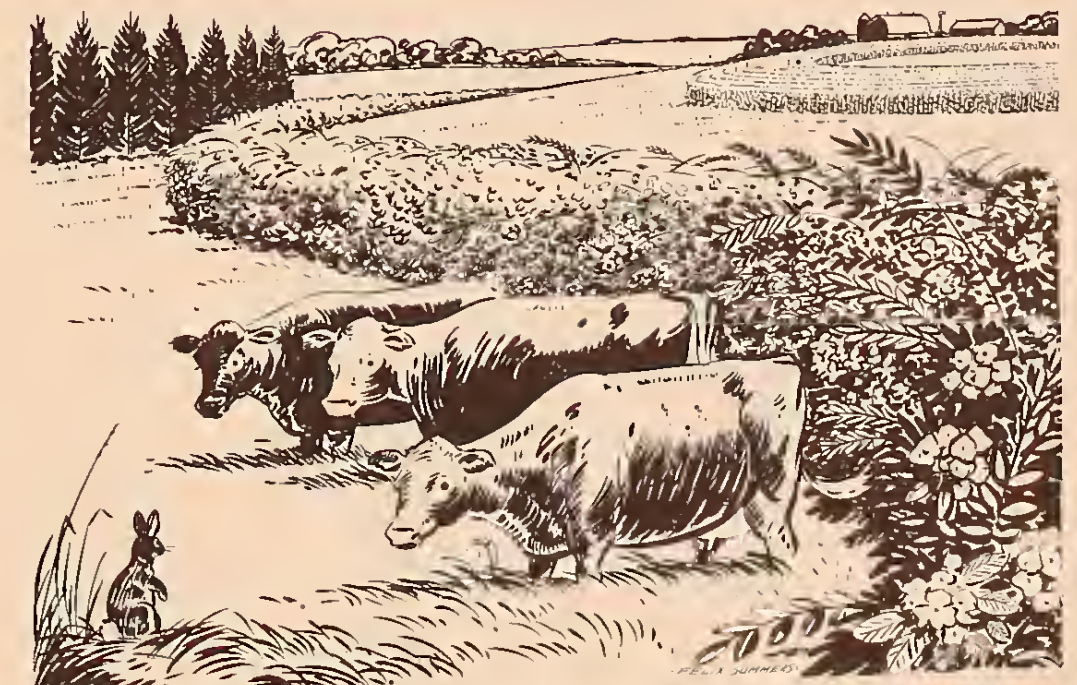
Many wet spots on farms are managed for fur-bearing animals and waterfowl as part of farm conservation work. Why not get your sportsmen's club to study the wildlife work of your soil conservation district and lend a hand?

PROTECTED WOODLANDS



Wetlands protected by soil and water conservation practices support deer, grouse, squirrels, and other wildlife. Be careful when you are in your farmer friend's woods—fire destroys wildlife as well as trees.

LIVING FENCES



Living fences are a sign of a conservation farmer. They are a sign for the rabbit hunter, too. Living fences provide travel lanes and wildlife shelter and food. Don't shoot toward livestock.

CROP RESIDUES



Stubble mulches and crop residues, conserved by farmers, furnish the seeds and waste grains that are choice foods of mourning doves. Observing rules of good sportsmanship opens many posted acres to hunters.

IMPROVED RANGELANDS



The better grass cover on improved rangelands furnishes homes for prairie chickens and other grassland game. The better water supplies furnish water for game birds and animals as well as for livestock.